

Fort Leavenworth,
Building # 18
16 & 18 Sumner Place
Leavenworth
Leavenworth County
Kansas

HABS No. KS-53-1

HABS
KANS,
52-LEAV,
1-I-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HABS
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT LEAVENWORTH, BUILDING # 18

HABS #: KS-53-I

Location: 16-18 Sumner Place, Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth
County, Kansas.

Leavenworth, Kansas-Missouri Quadrangle, Universal
Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 15.334790.4357980

Present Owner: U.S. Department of the Army

Present Occupant: # 16: Vacant; # 18: Col. and Mrs. C.M. Aiken

Present Use: Double residence

Significance: Building # 18 occupies a prominent position on Main
Parade, situated between the old Post Commander's
House and the Rookery. Its site was that of an early
frame officers' quarters of the Fort. Building
appropriations were scarce in the 1870 decade after
the initial year; subsequent building was mainly
associated with appropriations beginning in 1875 for
the establishment of the Military Prison. This
building was one of the few constructed at the Fort
during the decade. No record concerning construction
has been found. Records show that Building # 18 was
transferred to the jurisdiction of the Prison in 1914;
and was transferred in 1929 to the auspices of the
Command and General Staff School. Building # 18 has
architectural significance as one of the early
adaptations (at this post) of a standard design used
here for nearly two decades. This building carries
Italianate characteristics; in later examples, other
motifs were adopted. This building serves as a
forerunner in the conversion to uniform masonry
residential construction, fully realized in the 1880
decade.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of erection: 1875-1877 is given as the erection date
by Circular No. 8, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, May 1, 1875, p. 275; and in "Views of Ft.
Leavenworth", Hunt, p. 126, Fort Leavenworth Museum. 1878
or 1879 is the date given by Shindler, p. 157.
2. Architect: Unknown. This building apparently was a variation
on a standard plan, originated in the Quartermaster

General's Office, Washington, D.C.

3. Original and subsequent owners: U.S. Dept. of War; known since 1947 as the Department of the Army.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
5. Original plans & construction: Plans for a "Double set of Officer's Quarters were found in the old plans drawer, Fort Leavenworth Museum and in the Consolidated Correspondance File, 1794-1890, RG 92 of the National Archives (see Supplemental Materials # 1 & 2). Also found at the Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH), Fort Leavenworth were 1946 floor plans (see Supplemental Materials # 3 & 4).
6. Alterations & additions: The wing appears on the interior to have been altered (see Stairs: Basement; Doors: Basement; Second floor, wing). Exterior brickwork shows no evidence, however, of widening or addition of a second floor. The plan had this configuration by 1881.

B. Historical Context:

The decade in which this house was built is described in Chapter VII of Elvid Hunt's History of Fort Leavenworth. The 1870's were relatively calm, as compared to the activities of the 1860's. Those disturbances that occurred resulted from activities by highway-men and the Native Americans. However the post was now less isolated and social opportunities improved. In 1869, the Seventh Cavalry headquarters and four troops located there. In April, 1870, the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri returned to Fort Leavenworth, where it remained until 1890. Major General John Pope, in command, began at once to secure additional quarters to meet the demands of the staff personnel. An appropriation in 1870 provided for several officers' quarters, including Buildings # 15 and # 16, on the north side of Main Parade. General Pope continued to request funds for construction but these were not forthcoming, despite the endorsement of General William T. Sherman, Commanding General of the U.S. Army. In one annual report, General Pope cited the service of the Regular Army in the taming of the West, stating that "---The troops, during this transition period, have lived in holes in the ground, in houses made of green cotton-wood logs infested by vermin, in temporary shanties, generally without murmur; but now this battle with poverty is over, or nearly so, and I appeal to Congress for generous treatment, for decent quarters for officers and men---" (Hunt, pp. 129-130). Following the refusal of the House of Representatives to the 1872 request for \$200,000 to build a new garrison in the "West End", little construction occurred until the

mid-1870's; the post remained crowded. Exceptions were "----a building here and there, without any definite plan of improvement" (Shindler, p. 172).

The next sizable building appropriations were in 1875, and these were related to the establishment of the new Military Prison. No record has been located to clarify Building # 18's origin. Later records state that Building # 18 was transferred from the Post to the Military Prison on May 18, 1914. It was under Prison jurisdiction until 1929, when it was transferred to the auspices of the Command and General Staff School; electric lines connecting it to the Prison were removed (GMGO Plan file, c. 1921; Historic Building Records, Vol. I).

The house appeared in a lithograph dated approximately 1877, and in an undated photograph made prior to 1882, when an addition was made to the post commander's residence, next door to the west (see Supplemental Material # 5). It is outlined on an 1881 plat, and clearly is present in the "Bird's-Eye View of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1881" (see Supplemental Material # 6). Later dates previously given the building (c. 1886, Hunt; 1894, Langellier) probably resulted from confusing it with buildings which resemble Building # 18.

It is mentioned in Shindler's "Manuscript History of Fort Leavenworth" that one of the early permanent buildings at the northeast corner of parade was razed in 1878 or 1879, when the present residence was constructed. It states that the first resident was General David G. Swaim, Judge Advocate-General of the Army. Edwin Green's City Directory for 1879-80 lists General Swaim as residing at Building # 14 Garrison (see Supplemental Materials # 7 & 8 for list of past residents).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Building # 18 is a large double residence for officers, located at the northeast corner of Main Parade. The two-story brick structure is a variation on the Italianate hipped cottage, which influence is evident in its hip-with-flat roof, boxed cornice with modillions, pronounced stone lintels and sills, and canted bays. The one-story porch across the facade is supported by chamfered and bracketed posts. The center gable, and wide balanced facade apparently were derived from the center gable cottage.

That Building # 18 was an adaptation of a standard plan is

evidenced by several buildings at this post with very similar appearance in the main block; wings and floor plans varied. An elevation drawing by the Quartermaster General's office, dated 1883, confirms the fact. In 1877, the Fort Leavenworth Officers' Club was established in a building recently constructed for officers' quarters (Hunt, p. 129). Its appearance was very similar to Building # 18's (see Supplemental Material # 9); that building was razed after World War II.

The crowded conditions of the post in the 1870's was alleviated by further residential construction in the 1880's and 1890's. Another building (# 3) similar in appearance to # 18 was erected in 1883 at 220 Pope Avenue, to quarter staff officers of the Department of the Missouri. This had Carpenter Gothic trimwork. Two similar residences were constructed in 1893-94: Building # 9 at 610-112 Scott Avenue, and Building # 11 at 403-405 Sherman Avenue, for the same purpose. These are more restrained in their trimwork than the preceding building. By the decade of the 1890's, brick construction was the norm. Building # 18 was erected in the 1870 decade, when both frame and brick were used for residences; it was apparently a forerunner in the transition to exclusively masonry residential construction on standardized plans. Another later photograph shows Building # 18 after 1905 (see Supplemental Material # 10).

2. Condition of fabric: It appears to be in very good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: It is a two-story, U-shaped brick building. The main block is 55' x 37'; the two wings are 21' x 27'. The facade faces the south.
2. Foundations: The rubblestone foundation has coursed ashlar facing on the main block, and east elevation of the east wing; north ends of wings appear to be faced. Foundations inside the U are concrete covered (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-4). The wings have approximately four feet high crawl spaces.
3. Walls: Red brick is laid in common bond. The house was painted in its early years, if not originally. The brick has been stripped by sand blasting. The stone water table, and the continuous sill on the second floor of the canted bay are painted white, as are lintels and sills and wood trim (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-4).
4. Structural systems, framing: The masonry walls are load-

bearing. First floor joists are 2" x 9 1/2" on sixteen to seventeen inch centers. In the the basement, four brick piers in each quarters support composite beams running east to west; piers are 13" x 17", beams are comprised of two 2" x 9 1/2" boards. Supplemental frame supports run north to south, consisting of four wood posts (# 16, 4" x 8"; # 18, 3 1/2" x 5 1/4") support three 2" x 5 1/2" boards. First floor exterior walls measure approximately fourteen inches in width. Second floor wing exterior walls measure nine and a half inches in width. Interior wall widths are: dining/kitchen, ten and a half inches; library/pantry, five and a half inches; pantry/kitchen, six inches. On the second floor: small bedroom/back hall, ten inches; interior, main block, eight inches.

The large attic is accessible by means of a steep stair on the second floor hall; the well is twenty-six inches wide, with eleven steps, of seven inch treads. Oak joists are 13/4" x 6", filled to a three inch level with loose insulation, probably rock wool. Oak flooring is laid at the stairwell and in the center section, the width of the gable; the widest floor board is eighteen inches. The oak rafters are 17/8" x 6", with circular saw marks. Sub-roof shiplapped boards are seven inches wide. Valley rafters are 1 3/4" x 7 1/2", nailed with cut nails. There are a few vertical board supports on the west side, at mid-height; on the east side, each rafter has an angled or vertical support at mid-height. At the flat, the platform is framed by composite beams of two 2" x 10" oak boards, supported on composite posts of two 2" x 3 1/2" boards. The posts are braced at the east and west by crossed 1" x 5 1/2" boards, and braced diagonally against the platform by paired 2" x 4" boards. At the flat, the roof height is nine feet. The center opening, 21" x 25", for the large hooded metal air vent, can be reached by a wood ladder. The partition which divides the attic runs north to south, formed of horizontal ten and a half to twelve inch oak boards. The edge is visible from the exterior at the circle window. The interior chimney on the northeast measures 17 1/2" x 39".

5. Porches: The one-story porch across the facade has seven posts and two pilasters; these have a plinth, chamfered shaft, and molding at the balustrade and cornice. Curved knee braces support the roof cornice, which has molding and modillions. The balustrade connecting the posts has a shaped rail and square balusters; this is present at the center and sides of wood access steps (seven), at the porch center. Newel posts at the foot have a hipped terminus; at the top, a rounded head. The porch ceiling and floor are of three inch planks. A wall of narrow tongue-and-groove boards divides the porch

north/south, between the doorways. Screening frames are attached to the floor back of posts and balustrades (see HABS photos # KS-53-I-3 & 4).

Porches measuring 10' x 22' at the ends of the wings are on brick piers, raised by three (east) or four (west) steps. The shed roofs are supported on three posts and two pilasters; these have a five and a half inch plinth, chamfered shafts, and five and a half inch capital. The porch frieze is plain; the east and west bargeboards are chamfered; the north side carries the guttering. Building # 18 has a raised balustrade composed of rails and a few vertical braces, and a rail at the steps; posts terminate in pyramids. Building # 16 has a short rail, over square posts. The shed roof is on 2" x 4" grid-like rafters, with a sub-roof of beaded two and a half inch boards. At the rear of the main block, between wings, there is a raised forty inch wide platform (see HABS photos # KS-53-I-3 & 4).

6. Chimneys: The main block has four chimneys, two end wall chimneys towards the south half, and two interior ones on the northern half. These are laid in running bond with a concrete cap, similar to the one on the wings which are located on the slope of the roof toward the courtyard. These have metal hoods (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-3).

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways & doors: The bays on the first story of the main block, have stretcher-high segmental arches. A convex molding three inches wide encloses the single-light arched transom and paired doors, which are recessed ten and eight inches, respectively. Shutter hinges remain to either side of the transom. Each one and three-quarters inch thick door has an arched light with four inch raised molding, over an arched, raised panel with two and a quarter inch molding.

Doorways at the north end of the wings have a simple convex molding enclosing a single-light transom and door with four lights in a one inch mullion, over three raised cross-panels. The segmental arch has a plain wood infill.

The doors on the east and west elevations are four panel, with transom, have similar moldings, and stone lintels and sills.

- b. Windows & shutters: Although shutters are evident in historical photographs, none exist now. Windows are

characteristically two-over-two-light wood sash. With the exception noted above, most have stone lintels and lug sills, with a bush-hammered face and tooled margin (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-1). There are exceptions such as: a circle window in the facade gable. This is molded, within a header circle, with a hopper opening (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-1). Also, on the north main block, there are two door-size windows which have an upper two-light sash, and fifteen-light lower sash (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-4). Windows in the canted bays are one-over-one sash. Basement windows are, on the west and east, three-light awning-type, and in the west projecting bay, a four-light, three foot square window.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main block has a hip with flat roof, with standing-seam metal covering (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-1). The wings have gable roofs and shed roof porches with standing seam roofing (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-3). The near-flat porch on the south elevation has terne roofing. A round metal attic ventilator is on the main block flat.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The cornice on the main block is continuous, boxed and molded, with modillions, and with returns at the center gable (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-1). That on the wings is continuous, boxed, with large dentils (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-3).

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: See attached plans, Supplemental Materials # 1- # 4. Ceilings of the main block, first floor are ten feet. On the second, they are eleven feet. In the wing, on the first floor, they are nine feet, and on the second floor, they are seven feet and ten inches. The second floor of the wings is two steps lower than that of the main block.
2. Stairways: The entry hall stair is a straight run of nineteen steps, thirty-seven and a half inches wide. The eleven inch base and shaft of the newel post are tapered and faceted, with raised circle-headed tapered lozenges; the cap is turned. The open balustrade has faceted, tapered balusters, and walnut rail, which curves around the stairwell and fastens to the wall with an oval wood block. The string is decorated with a raised tendril and flower pattern.

The stair in the wing is an enclosed dog-leg with winders, thirty inches wide; the stair support is of three inches wide vertical boards, with closed rail (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-8 & 6).

The basement straight-run stair of eleven steps is enclosed with wood above the stone walls topped by several courses of brick. # 16 has ten inch deep steps, # 18 has eight inch. In # 16, a brick segmental arch at the foot is set one foot back from the stone wall face; in # 18, the arch with curved-board bracing sets at the wall face. This basement wall has alternating rubble and dressed stone (bush-hammered and tooled), with wood blocks at the reveal at intervals of twelve, forty-two and seventy-two inches from the floor, with no door frame or door. Both quarters have a storage closet accessible from the stair; # 16's door has two vertical panels, and three and a half inch floor-boards below the present kitchen floor level. # 18 has a board door to which is hooked a heavy hinged shelf; both these doors have butter-fly type hinges. Basement exterior steps are in a thirty-six inch wide stone well, the reveal is similar to that of the interior stair.

3. Flooring: The basement has a poured concrete floor. Also, # 16 has a half-room of wood floor level with the concrete, at the northwest corner. # 18 has nine inch board flooring raised four inches, in the northeast partitioned room. Upper floors have oak flooring, varnished. Kitchens, pantrys, and bathrooms have sheet or block vinyl flooring.
4. Wall & ceiling finish: The basement has exposed rubblestone walls, with frame and wallboard partitions. The north east partitioned room of # 18 is panelled and dry-walled. The first and second floors have smooth plastered walls, painted pale yellow. The second floor south bathroom of # 18 has wallpaper over tiled lower walls; this is a small over-all print with dark red predominating. Tile in the bathrooms and above the kitchen base cabinets is ceramic, in pale yellow.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways & doors: The characteristic door is four panelled (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-6). In the stair halls, all have single light transoms. Door and window molding in the main block is six inches wide on the first floor and five and a half inches on the second. The wing framing is molded only by a curve at the reveal. The exceptions are as follows: in the basement, bathrooms have doors with five cross panels.

The exterior door of # 18 is a slab V-joint of vertical five inch boards; an old three-light window was added. This has a large rimlock with porcelain knob, and an old eight inch slide bolt.

On the second floor, the door onto the wing is five feet, three and a half inches high. It has two vertical panels and a metal rose and porcelain knob. The wing side has two steps with a hand rail. A similar door gives access to a closet in the eaves of the rear bedroom in the main block.

- b. Windows: The canted bays in the dining rooms have frame molding extending to the floor, enclosing a cross panel with molding (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-5). The window sills project nine and a half inches. Other windows are described above. Windows on the second floor of the wings measure five and a half feet at the top of the frame. There is a window-like opening in the north wall of the basements; these have a brick segmental arch. # 18 has framing and a lift-out panel which gives access to the four foot crawl space under the kitchen; # 16 has an unframed access.

6. Decorative features & trim: Wood-burning fireplaces (inoperable) are in the parlor and dining rooms; these project into the room. The mantels are painted. The chamfered posts are on plinths; at the terminus of the posts are curved bracket-like decorations with three vertical slits. The lintel is chamfered with a dropped center section carrying an escutcheon-like decoration; the thirteen inch deep shelf has a molded edge. The firebox lintel is arched. The hearth is tiled (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-5).

The kitchen of # 16 has vertical board wainscotting with a molded and rounded chair-rail, on the east wall. The kitchens have been remodeled recently, so no older features remain. Pantrys have older china closets; those in # 16, with three-light doors, are on the northeast corner, south wall and southwest corner (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-6). # 18 has two cupboards; on the south wall, the upper cabinet has two single panel doors; the base has a tiled top, over identical doors. The cupboard on the north wall is raised, and has one-over-one panels with radius corners.

Picture rail is on the walls of the main block. In this section, the baseboard is heavily molded, ten inches on the first and nine inches on the second floor. In the wing, it is plain and eight and a quarter inches high.

7. Hardware: Characteristic door plates are brass, rectangular with beveled edge, and brass knobs. Rimlocks appear in the basements, as noted, and on all interior doors giving access to the kitchen. There are a few metal or brass roses and porcelain knobs. Cabinet latches are brass; there are butterfly-type hinges on the cabinets.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. HVAC: Natural gas was installed for heating purposes in October, 1928; two coal ranges were removed February 27, 1929, and gas ranges replaced them (GMGO Plan file). Present heating is by gas-fired boilers; there are radiators in each room. Furnace brands are, in # 16, Peerless and in # 18, National-U.S. A pot-metal door in the basement level of the flue is marked "Manu. by Burr Co., Champaign, Ill". Water heaters are gas, with thirty gallon capacity; in # 18, there is a Pacemaker by Ruud.
- b. Lighting: Electric wiring capacity is 120/240. Two older fixtures remain; both have white glass globe ceiling fixtures with blocky, geometric patterns in the kitchen and pantry. In # 16, the upstairs bedrooms have oval base ceiling fixtures with a garland design; in the rear wing bedroom, this has the original colors; a tan base with green and rose trim. Another bedroom, in the main block, has oval base brass sconces with candle bulb sockets. # 16's older parlor and dining room fixtures, a single bulb with tiered crystal pendants, was replaced August 1, 1985, by new brass fixtures, a gaslight-type and a candle-type chandelier.
- c. Plumbing: Pipes are copper and galvanized metal. All bathrooms except those in the basements have been recently renovated; the remaining old fixtures in the basements are the claw-foot bath tubs, and older stools. Also, a pair of "Army" sinks remain, in # 16; these are cast-iron with tan enamel finish, on bulbous front legs.

D. Site:

Building # 18 is located at the northeast corner of Main Parade; the facade overlooks that park-like area (see HABS photo # KS-53-I-8). The neighboring building to the east is the Rookery, thought to be the oldest residence in the state. To the immediate west is the Old Commandant's House, the residence of post commanders for fifty years. To the north, past residents'

garages, is McPherson Avenue and the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks
(see HABS # KS-53-12).

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

Architectural drawings collection, Directorate of Engineering and
Housing, Fort Leavenworth, Floor plans, 1947. Drawer 1-27.

B. Early Views:

"View of Fort Leavenworth about 1877", lithograph, artist
unknown, original not located. Reproduced in Hunt, p. 126.

Dammeier, Wilhelm, "Bird's-Eye View of Ft. Leavenworth,
Kans., 1881". Fort Leavenworth: Department of the Missouri, 1881.
Ft. Leavenworth Museum.

"Photographs", Fort Leavenworth vertical file, CGSC Library.

Uncatalogued photograph collection, including booklet "Views of
Ft. Leavenworth". Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Photographs. Still Photographs Division, Record Group 92,
National Archives. Copies, "History-Buildings" file, DEH.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary & unpublished sources:

Fort Leavenworth Historic Property Records, Vol. I., DEH.

----- Real Property Records, DEH.

----- Quarters Research File, Fort Leavenworth
Museum.

Building 18, GMGO Plan files, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Langellier, J.P.. "Ft. Leavenworth Preservation Overview"
(unpublished). DEH, March 1985.

Buildings # 3, 9, 11, 18, Department of the Army Historic
Building Survey.

"Three Double Sets of Officers' Quarters: Specifications"
and "Side elevation, Double Set of Officers' Quarters,
January 1886". Box 546, Consolidated Correspondence File,

1794-1890, Record Group 92, National Archives Record Service, Records of Quartermaster General.

Edwin Green's City Directory---Fort Leavenworth, for 1879-80. Leavenworth: Times Steam Job Printing, 1879, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

"Designation, Cost, Material of Buildings, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas". Records of War Department, National Archives. Washington: GSA, 1958. Microfilm drawer, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Shindler, Henry. "History of Fort Leavenworth" (unpublished), c. 1913. Rare Books, Command and General Staff College Library.

2. Secondary & published sources:

Hunt, Elvid, and Lorrence, Walter. History of Fort Leavenworth, 1827-1937. Fort Leavenworth: Command and General Staff School Press, 1937.

Halsey, M.B., Jr., LTC. "20-22 Sumner Place", The Lamp, n.d. Fort Leavenworth vertical file, C&GSC Library.

Pipkin, Wm.P., Col. "Main Parade, 1872", The Lamp, n.d. Fort Leavenworth vertical file, C&GSC Library.

D. Likely Sources not yet investigated:

Original and secondary papers of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (formerly Fort Leavenworth Military Prison) for records of related construction in mid-1870's.

E. Supplemental Material: Attached.

Prepared By: Judith Hunt, Project Historian
Historic American Building Survey
August, 1985

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in agreement with the post command at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the headquarters of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. The project was completed under the general supervision of Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the HABS/HAER Division. Sally Kress Tompkins, Deputy Chief of HABS/HAER, served as Project Leader, and Robie S. Lange, HABS Historian, as Project Leader. The Field Supervisor was James A. Glass (historian, Cornell University); the project

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Data (page 13)

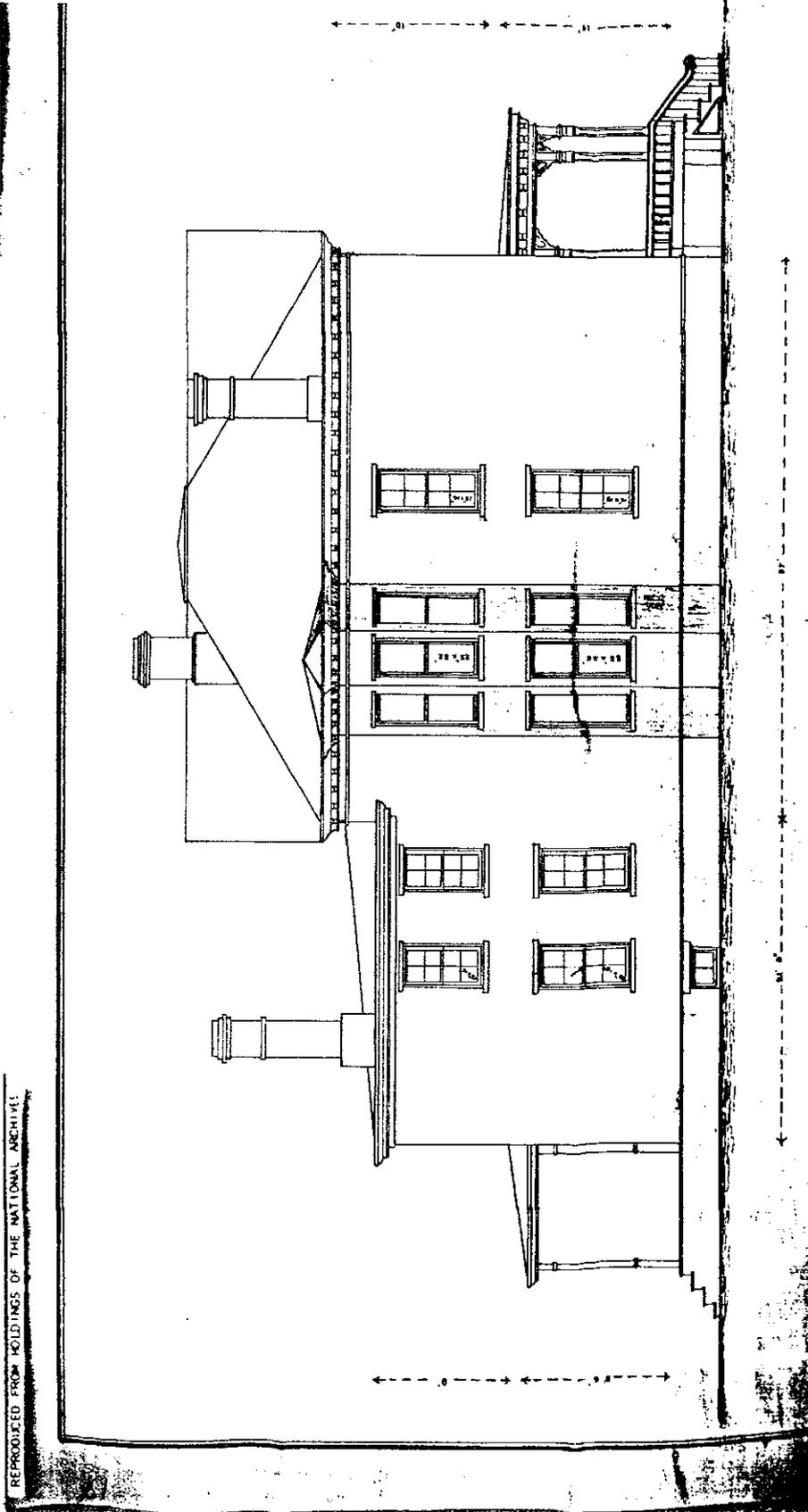
historians were Judith E. Hunt (University of Missouri, St. Louis) and
Kristie D. Struble (University of Virginia).

2. Plan of double set of officers quarters, 1886, side elevation

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 18

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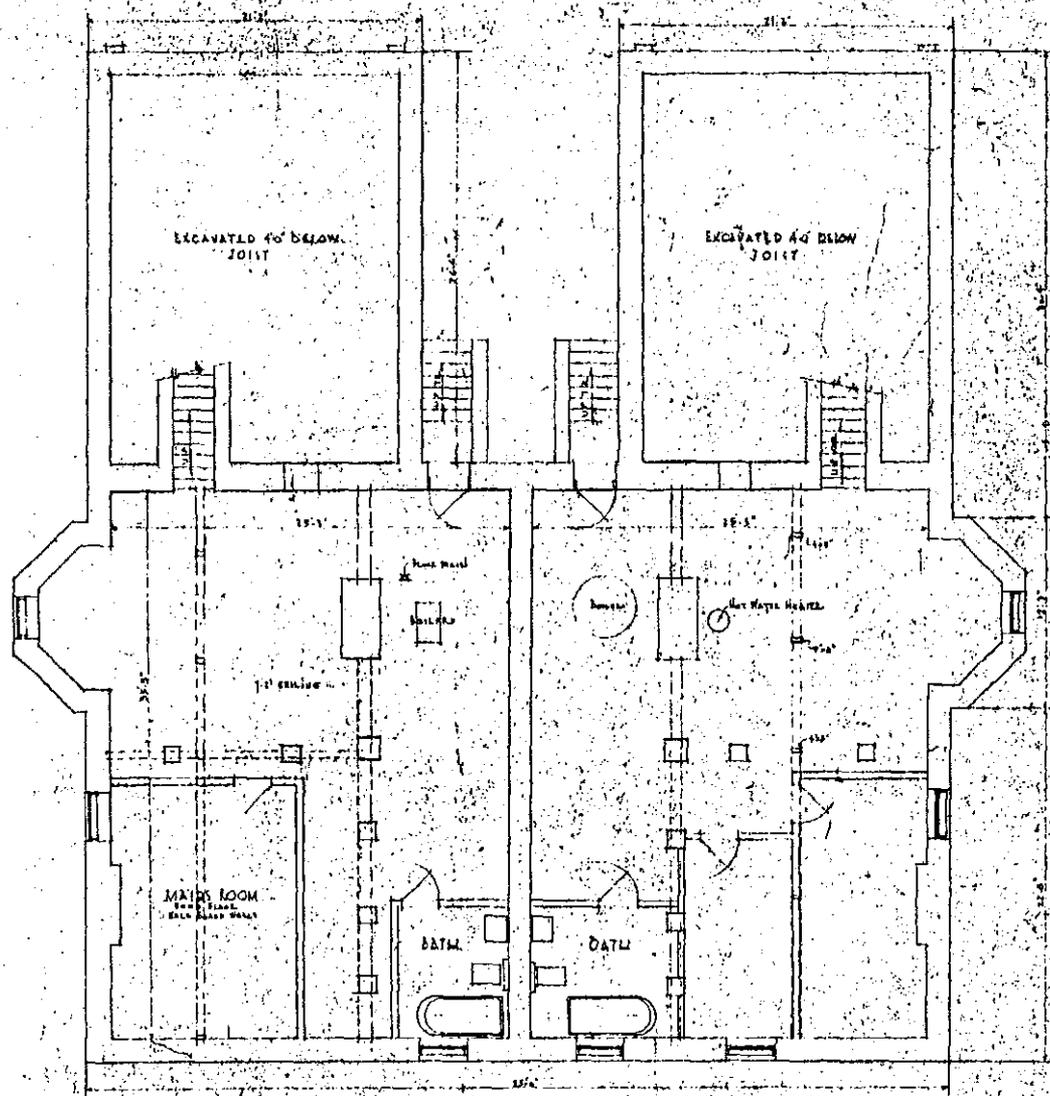


REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

SIDE ELEVATION

Double Set of Officers Quarters

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

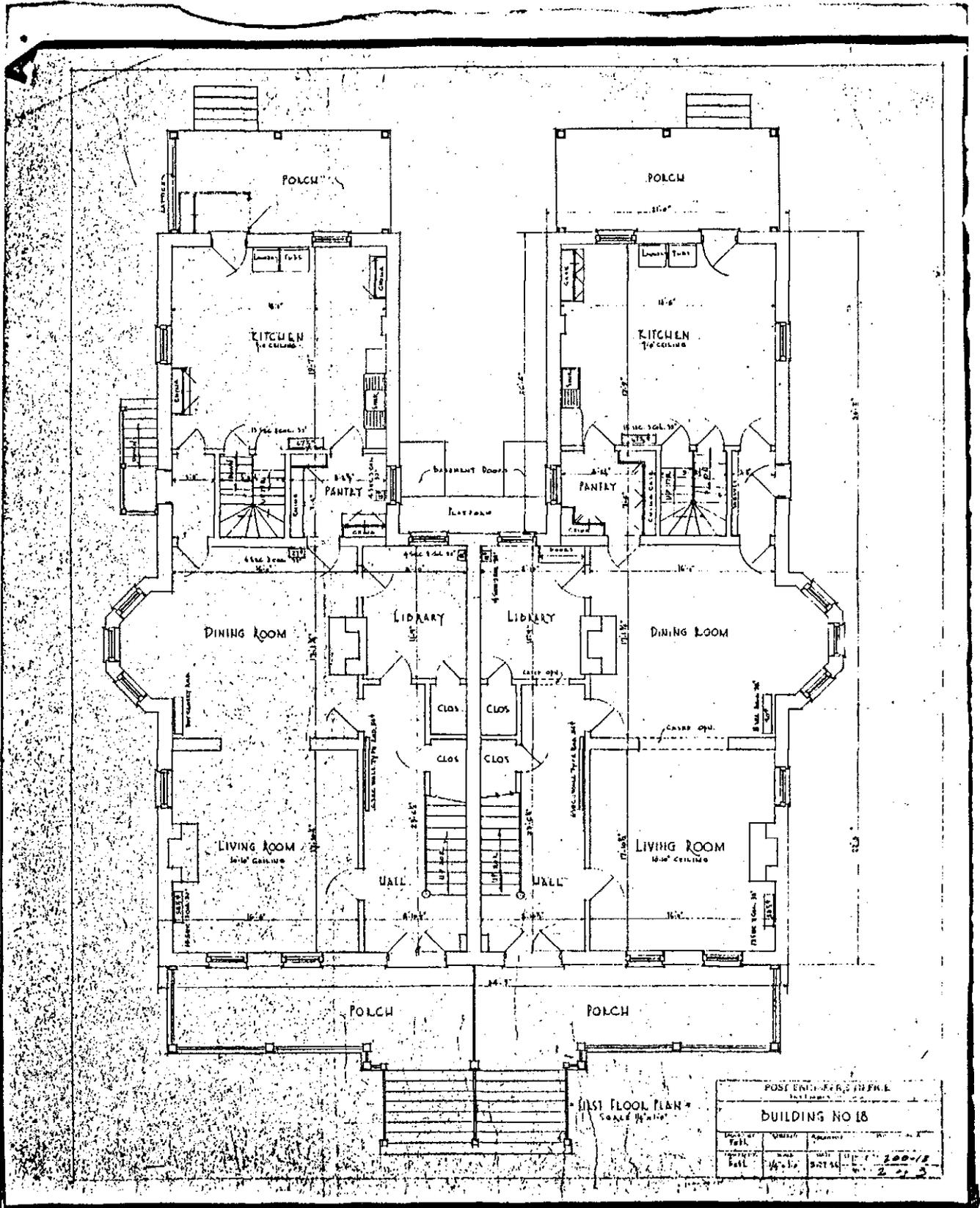


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

POST ENGINEER'S OFFICE			
BUILDING NO 18			
DESIGNED BY	DATE	APPROVED BY	DATE
DRAWN BY	NO. OF SHEETS	DATE	SCALE
FILED	1/2" x 1/2"	8-27-46	1/2" = 1'-0"

4. First floor plan

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5. Buildings and views, Summer Place, circa. 1880

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Data (page 18)



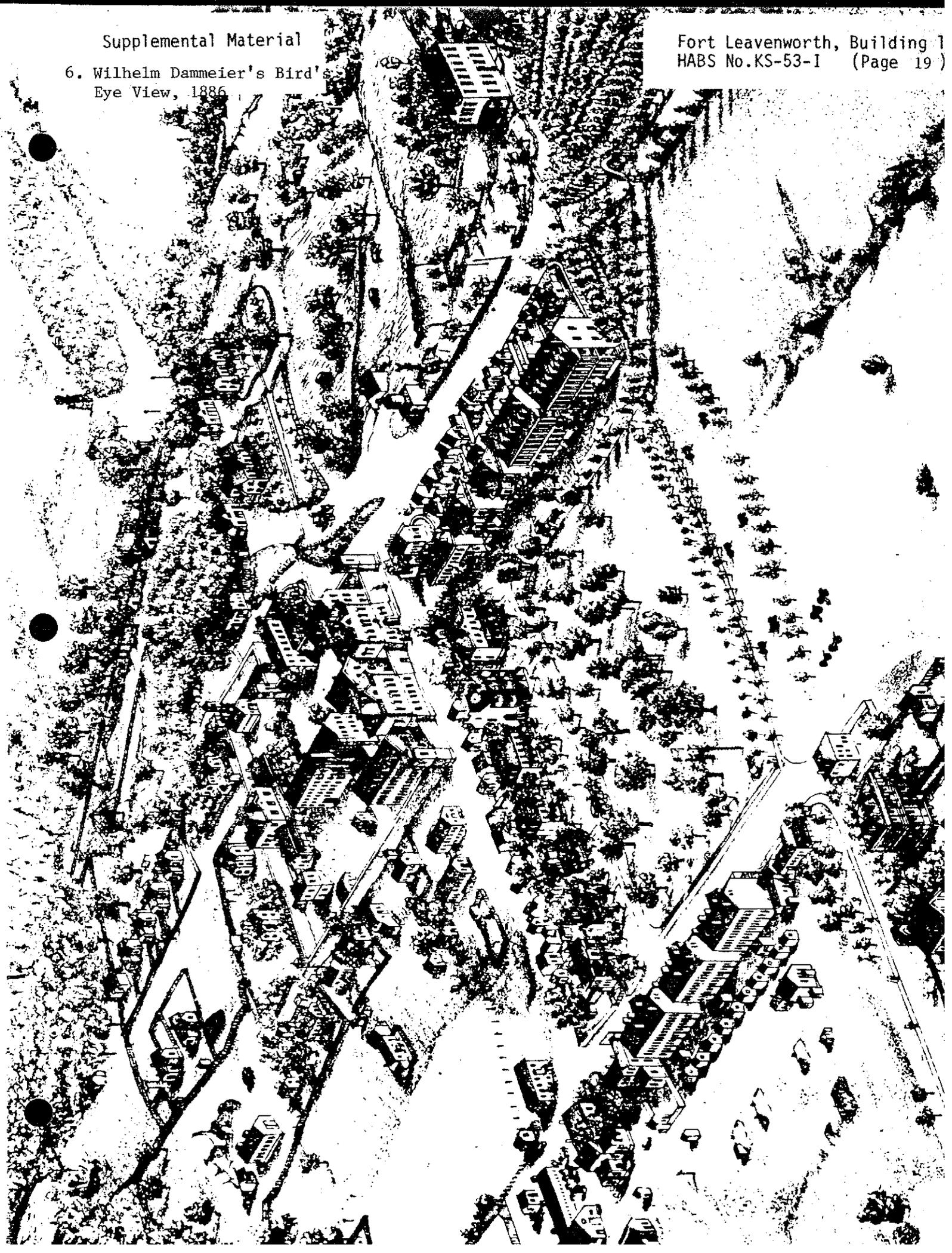
Quarters—north side garrison parade grounds.

6003.37 (41)

69.31

Circa. 1880

6. Wilhelm Dammeier's Bird's
Eye View, 1886



7. List of former residents,
Building # 18

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 18
HABS No. KS-53-I
Data (page 20)

ALLDO

Residents of 13 Sumner Place (Building No. 13)
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Museum

COL W. A. Dean

12 July 1966
Miss Ryan/3467

Reference Hunt-Lawrence History; this brick double set of officers' quarters was built about 1886. It replaced two sets of log quarters covered with clapboards, similar in type to those torn down when No. 32-34 Sumner Place was built. Post Engineer records reflect the original cost as being \$12,300; total living space - 8,227 square feet. Residents since 1886 are as follows:

1886-1891	CPT Carle A. Woodruff
1891-1892	2LT Edmund S. Wright
1892-1896	CPT Gregory Barrett
1896-1898	CPT William Baird
1898-1903	Unoccupied (Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection)
1903-1905	2LT Robert J. Maxey
1905-1909	CPT J. P. Hains
1909-1913	2LT C. S. Hamilton
1913-1915	1LT J. J. Fulmer
1915-1919	1LT H. G. Stahl
1919-1921	LTC Kirwin T. Smith
1921-1923	LTC Robert R. Love
1923-1924	1LT Alexander B. Sutherland
1924-1926	MAJ William J. Calvert
1926-1929	LTC Kirwin T. Smith
1929-1930	MAJ Harry W. Stark, CPT Frank H. Barnhart
1930-1934	MAJ John B. Casseday
1934-1935	MAJ Gustav J. Braunn
1935-1939	MAJ Murray H. Ellis
1939-1941	LTC Laurence F. Stone
1941-1942	LTC Russell F. Albert
1942-1944	LTC Francis R. Sweeney
1944-1946	LTC James F. Miller
1946-1947	CPT Wallace J. Martin
1947-1950	COL Stuart Wood
1950-1952	COL Percy H. Lash, Jr.
1952-1954	COL James W. Coutts
1954-1957	COL Henry S. Parker
1957-1962	COL Thomas R. Bruce, Jr.
1962-	COL William A. Dean

WILLIAM A. DEAN
Colonel, Infantry

8. List of former residents, cont.
18 Sumner Place .b. p. 21

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 18
HABS No. KS-53-I
Data (page 21)

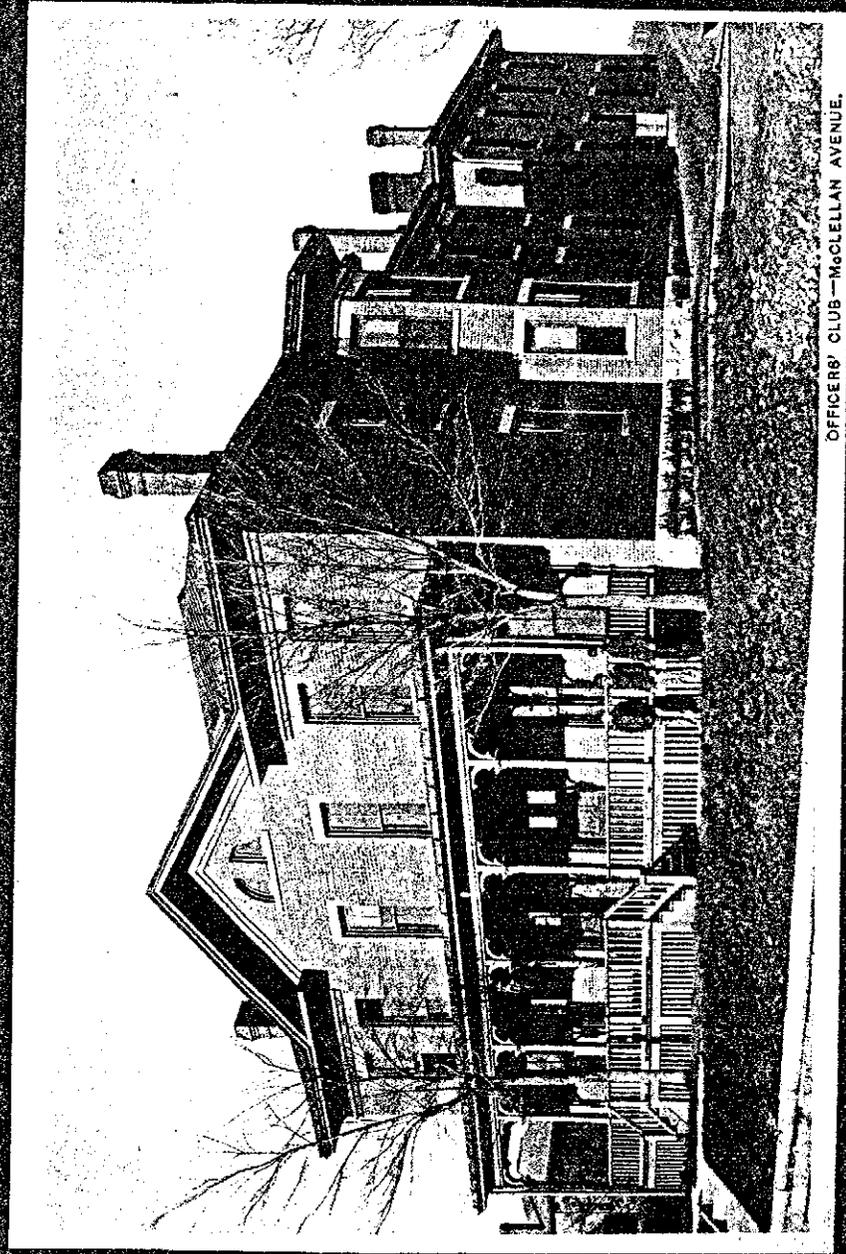
Aug 54 - present	Col Henry S Parker
Jul 51 - Jul 54	Col James W Coutts
1950	?
1949	Col Stuart Wood
1948	"
1947	"
1946	Capt Wallace R Martin
1945	Lt Col James F Miller
1944	"
1943	Lt Col Francis R Sweeney
1942	"
1941	Col Russell F Albert
1940	Col Laurence F Stone
1939	"
1939	Maj Murray H Ellis
1938	"
1927	"
1936	"
1935	Maj Gustav J Braunn
1934	Capt John B Cassidy
1933	"
1932	"
1931	"
1930	"
1929	Maj H W Stark
1928	Lt Col K T Smith
1927	"
1926	"
1925	Chap A D Sutherland
1924	"
1923	Maj H L Taylor
1922	"
1921	"
1920	Lt Col O B Rosenbaum
1919	Maj Samuel A Smoke
1918	Capt H O Olson
1917	"
1916	Capt G H Stahl
1915	"
1914	"
1913	?
1912	?
1911	?
1906	Capt J P Hains - 08
1905	" & Capt Wm Mitchell

*1909 - Craig
Hamilton*

Prior to 1926 these quarters were listed as 18A Sumner Place.

9. Officer's Club, McClellan Avenue

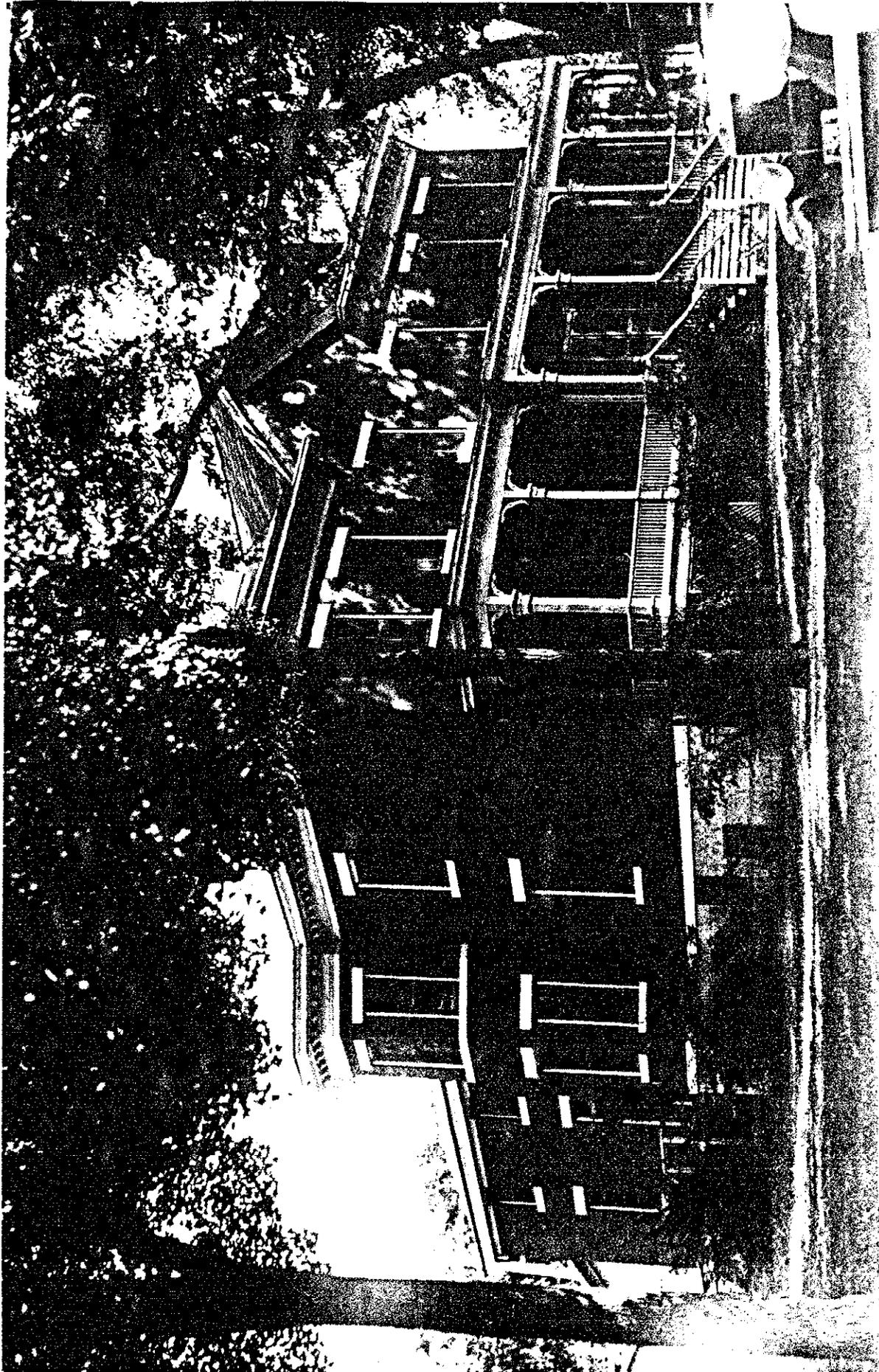
Fort Leavenworth, Building # 18
HABS No. KS-53-I



OFFICERS' CLUB — McCLELLAN AVENUE.

10. Buildings and views, Sumner
Place and Parade Grounds, after 1905

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 18
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6003.37(60)

16-18 Sumner Place
9/16/1905